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The Broken Mirror: China After Tiananmen

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narratives and analyses of Seato. Moreover, despite Buszynski's solid scholarship, he labored under the constraints of not having access to government primary sources.

Mark Pearson, an officer with the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade, has provided a welcome contribution to our understanding of Seato. *Paper Tiger* provides an excellent analysis of the forces behind the creation (and the subsequent evolution) of this alliance, albeit largely from the limited perspective of New Zealand. Moreover, his work has the singular advantage of being based on the records of the New Zealand Ministry of External Affairs, although it does not include the files from the Ministry of Defence. Despite this limitation, Pearson has succeeded in writing a clear and in-depth assessment of the alliance's history. Also original is his treatment of the evolution of problems associated with the numerous alliance defense plans. Thus, the work's value should extend beyond those who are interested principally in New Zealand's diplomatic history, to include students of Southeast Asian affairs.

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Hicks, George, ed. *The Broken Mirror: China After Tiananmen*. New York: Longman, 1990. 526pp. (No price given).

The Tiananmen crisis—the sudden emergence of the Chinese pro-democracy movement, its bloody

suppression in Beijing, and the political repression and leadership changes immediately following the massacre—was a milestone in the turbulent history of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The events of April-June 1989 and their domestic and international repercussions have become the subject of analysis by journalists and academics. This is one of the first scholarly works to address the significance of this crisis.

Edited by George Hicks, a Hong Kong-based economist, *The Broken Mirror* contains twenty-seven essays, many of which were written by distinguished scholars. It contains five parts: an examination of the participants in the Tiananmen crisis (students, intellectuals, the leadership, and the military); the historical and cultural background of communism, political culture, the socialist economy, authoritarianism, and ideology; the reaction of the international community, with a focus on the West, Hong Kong, and Taiwan; the changes in domestic and foreign policy subsequent to Tiananmen (with an emphasis on the suppression of human rights and the diplomatic moves to counter Beijing's international isolation following the massacre); and the exploration of the long-term implications of the Tiananmen crisis for the future of communist rule in China. Two useful appendices are included and a chronology of major documents and statements relating to the crisis, as well as a "who was who" during Beijing Spring.

Two separate themes run through this work: a skeptical assessment of the accomplishments of the decade of reform preceding June 1989, and a pessimistic appraisal of what the future may hold for the PRC. It aims to redress the more optimistic view of the prospects for China's reform program that were prevalent prior to Tiananmen, as well as to contribute to our understanding of this crucial event in the PRC's history. It succeeds in both.

Another strong point of this work is the attempt by some of its authors to relate the Tiananmen crisis and the communist system in China to the collapse and crisis of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Although the PRC's foreign policy, and in particular Sino-Soviet relations and Beijing's role in the "strategic triangle," have received much attention, comparative examination of Marxist-Leninist systems in China and in the former Eastern Bloc has been a weak point in the China studies field. This volume, however, presents both analyses of PRC's foreign policy and also the comparative approach.

The Broken Mirror is long, but its essays are well-written and relatively short. Though published in 1990 it should provide a useful background to those in the national security community who seek a broad understanding of the Tiananmen crisis. The essays relating to political affairs, the military, foreign policy, and the future of

China can be read fruitfully by those with little time to spare.

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After Tiananmen Square: Challenges for the Chinese-American Relationship. Cambridge: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, 1990. 124pp. \$9.95

Historically, Chinese-American relations have been characterized by misperception and illusion. A great cultural gap, some may even say an unbridgeable gap, separates America and China. No matter the time period or the regime in either land, the relationship has been plagued by the same obstacles and pitfalls. Many American illusions about China have prevented U.S. policy makers from correctly identifying the true character of the Chinese condition. In turn, Chinese ethnocentrism has produced a similar situation leading to mutual misunderstandings.

This work was designed to assess the implications of the Tiananmen Square massacre on Sino-American relations in the 1990s. It not only provides a succinct analysis of China's post-Tiananmen domestic and foreign policies but also recommends a reasonable set of U.S. policy options for Sino-American relations. The work contains six chapters written by specialists on China, including two Chinese scholars. Not only are American and Chinese viewpoints offered but also discussions of